Now I would not have had India rest content evermore with her rude, inefficient, antiquated handcoms, and for their sake exclude the cheaper fabrics of the Occident; but I would have had her say in effect to her spinners and weavers : " Purchase and import or rival and surpass the British machinery, and acquire the skill needed to work it; meantime, the "duties on imported fabrics, whether British or "other, shall be fixed so that you cannot be under-" sold and driven from the home market while you " are making the requisite experiments and efforts." I would have done this, had I been in power in India, in the interest primarily of my own country and her people, but ultimately in that of Labor every where and the permament well-being of the whole human

In the infancy of our country, there were those who honestly believed and argued that she should sedulously eschew all species of Manufactures and devote her industry wholly to Agriculture as the nobler, more healthful, more invigorating pursuit, and that which would most surely conserve the virtues and the liberties of her people. This, in practice, would have constrained our people to cling to the coast of the Atlantic and the valleys of the navigable rivers which pay tribute to that ocean. True, they would have ultimately constructed canals and railroads reaching out into the broad West. But the cost of transporting grain and other bulky staples thence to Europe i such enormous quantities as would have been required to pay for all the wares and fabrics we re quire, would have eaten up three-fourths of the proceeds, and kept the growers poor and in debt ever more. Were "our workshops in Europe" (as Hamil ton's antagonists contended that they should be and remain), we could not have sold abroad our raw staples of Food and Clothing in the requisite quantities, but must have lived in rude poverty indefinitely. That our people are ingenious and energetic, is undoubted but they would have found it no more easy to make brick without straw than did the Israelites in their Egyptian captivity. No great invention ever yet sprang full-armed from the brain of its author; as general rule, none but a weaver invents or improves a loom; and nearly every machine of great value is the product of a score tof successive inventions, b nearly so many different laborers thereon. Those countries only which cherish and delight in laborsaving devices have added aught of moment to the world's inestimable aggregate thereof. Europe could not now afford for a billion of dollars to lose the inventions and improvements in machinery for which she is indebted to America, and the great mass of which, in all human probability, would never have been, had the policy of buying from Europe every article of manufacture, which marked and fitted the era of our colonial dependence, been persevered in to

Our oldest manufactures are naturally our cheapest and best. Europe cannot rival our Axes3, Adzes, and other Edge Tools; nor can she surpass, either in quality or cheapness, the Spades and Shovels exten sively made by one Massachusetts family throughout the last fifty years. Cut Nails are an American idea; and no other nation yet makes them so cheaply or half so abundantly. We have begun, after many years' trying, to make Wrought Nails also by machinery, and will naturally keep the lead in this department also. I have heard that the Screw Auger, whereby the cost of boring holes in timbers was reduced more than half, is a Connecticut invention, and never patented, though its value to mechanics defies computation. The Planing Machine, the innumerable Reapers and Mowers, the Sewing Machine, and ever so many kindred trophies of Yankee genius for invention, have enriched not our country only but the civilized world. And, as the Cotton Gin would surely not have been invented here had not the Cotton culture preceded and required it, so the arts in the prosecution of which other American inventions were called into being had to be previously known and practiced among us or the world must have waited indefinitely for the triumphs they incited. We are, I rejoice to learn, on the eve of a similar stride in the production of all forms of Wrought or Malleable Iron, through a Pennsylvania invention whereby the expensive process known as Puddling is to be superseded or immensely reduced in cost; and a thousand other bene ficent applications of inventive genius to the cheapening of processes, the increase of products, are on the point of practical realization. No man can truthfully suggest an article which, having formerly been wholly imported, has since, through Protection, been so naturalized on our soil that it is now produced here nearly to the extent of satisfying our own wants, yet which nowcosts our people more than it did when we procured it from abroad. And the area whereon such achievements are possible is by no means fully occupied. We shall yet make our own Crockery and finer kinds of Pottery, which we still mainly import, and shall grow as well as manufacture the Silks for which we are still mainly indebted to the insects of China and the tooms of France, we having in California a more genial climate for the silk-worm than Europe or Asia can boast; while we are already reeling and spinning, on American inschinery invented for the purpose, vast quantities of ruw silk imported in an imperfect or damaged condition (auswering to the "swingle-tow" of flax) which all the ingenuity and patient industry of "the Flowery Land" had given up as hopelessly intractable and wortbless. So shall we continue, under a beneficent policy of encouragement and support, to develop new and larger possi bilities of industrial achievement, and, in expanding and diversifying our own National Industry, benignantly stin clate, and ultimately renovate, that of all mankind. The rights of those who create Intellectual Prop-

erty are less clearly defined-perhaps less capable of unerring definition-than those of the producers or transformers of material substances; yet they seem to me not less real, beneficent, and defeasible. Let us suppose that four brothers commence responsible life with equal patrimonies, equal capacity, and like babits of industry, temperance, and fragality. I wenty years afterward, one of them, who has devoted his energies to farming, has a fine estate, a commodious dwelling, a handsome herd of cattle, a good collection of implements, a library, and all the material elements of independence and comfort. A Mr. Burl sgame informed me that the estimated loss of life in China

of reason of the late formidable. Tarping " rebellion was no less than shorter multions of number beings, most of whom field of wast.

See Alexander Hamilton's celebrated siepost as Secretary of the Treasury on Manufactures—1791.

a Col. Ashber Smith, free Embassador to Great Britain from the Stepah lie Col. Ashber Smith, free Embassador to Great Britain from the Stepah lie of Texas, indexed one that he (being a Southron) purcioused in England on his first pict a supply out. Britain Edge Tenis, and sent them home for asle: but their quality was no strikingly histories to their Teakes rivals that no one could be found in Texas to use them.

second has addressed himself to the construction of locomotives, and has done as well thereby as his farming brother. A third has given himself up to the study of mechanics and engineering, and has, after many disappointments, perfected a new steamengine, whereby the power required to move a train or hoat of so many tuns at a given rate per hour is reduced at least twenty-five per cent. The fourth has addicted himself to literature, art, and poetry and has produced a book which one hundred thousand of our people annually read, deriving pleasure and instruction therefrom which they would rather pay him for than forego. I ask why this inventor, and this author, have not as fairly earned, and are not as justly entitled to, the price that others prefer to give rather than forego the advantage or pleasure derived from their products, as are their brethren, the farmer and the locomotive-builder, to a like remuneration for the use of their products? If, as Thiers forcibly says,1 " The indestructible foundation of the right of property is Labor," then, surely, the right of property in Elias Howe to that combination of the needle with the shuttle which gave practical existence and value to the Sewing Machine, of Alfred Tennyson to The Princess," "Maud," "In Memoriam," and "The Lotus Eaters." is as perfect as any right of property can be. For the craftsman merely fashions, adapts, or recasts, materials coexistent with the earth, and which may be regarded as in some sense once the common property of mankind; while the inventor, the poet, builds into the void space, makes chaos luminous, and adds potentially, and as it were by original creation, to the enduring wealth of mankind. I cannot perceive how or why his right of property in his product is not at least as perfect and pervading as that

fers, and yet were supplied with it in the market of I have considered what has been urged in favor of India at lower cash prices than her own looms could a restriction of this right of property to the material thing wrought upon-to the particular locomotive built by the inventor, the author's manuscript copy of his poem-and it seems to me palpably absurd. For what the inventor has labored twenty years to perfect is not the single, particular locomotive on which he expended his handiwork, but all locome tives to be thereafter built-his efforts were incited and upheld by a desire to make all locomotives henceforth less costly or more efficient. This he has achieved, or nothing; herein he has succeeded, or not at all. Once completed, the machine whereon he has labored so long may accidentally take fire and burn to ashes, yet no one, surely, would thence infer that his labor had been in vain.

of the maker of a locomotive, the grower of grain.

Suppose now, one who differs from me on this point were to drop in at a friend's house, while some one was there reading aloud Childe Harold, and should be asked in a whisper by a non-literary acquaintance, "Whose poem is that ?" I cannot doubt that he would truly answer, "Lord Byron's;" no matter though he saw the letter-press, and read Published by Harper & Brothers" on the title-page. The rights of author and publisher in the premises are perfectly distinct, and nowise clash with each other. The fact that those are (or were) citizens of different countries, natives of diverse hemispheres, does not vitally affect them.

I deeply regret that any one who upholds the Rights of Labor and the duty of protecting those rights devolved on Government, should question the policy of International Copyright. Were there no other reason than that afforded by patriotism, I should insist on according copyright to foreign authors. In its absence, their works are sold in our markets for the bare cost of paper and printing, and bought because of their relative cheapness by the great mass of our less instructed, least reflecting readers, whose opinions are thus moulded by Bulwer, Alison, Disraeli, Dickens, Michelet, Prof. Wilson, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Thackeray, Wilkie Col lins, the Trollopes, far more than by our own best writers. I do not regret that foreign authors are extensively read here; I do not deny that some of them are eminently deserving of their American popular ity; but I protest against the legislation, or lack of legislation, on the part of our rulers, whereby foreign works are habitually-nay, necessarily-proffered cheaper to our people than those of our own authors-This is unjust to both alike-to those whom it deprives of readers, and those whom it gives more than their fair proportion of readers, but denies compensation for their work. Walter Scott barely escaped dying a bankrupt, when one cent per volume from his American readers would have saved him from pecuniary embarrassment, smoothed his downhill of life, and perhaps enabled him to live longer and write more and better. I wish we had rendered him naked instice.

As to the abolition of the Patent system, which has of late been influentially advocated, I shall be more easily reconciled to it when I learn that it is to be swiftly followed by a repudiation of all rights of property whatever-or, more strictly, of all legal guaranties and defenses of such rights. Whenever the laws of my country shall refuse to protect the inventor, they should, in simple consistency, bid the land-owner, the bond-holder, the merchant, the banker, "Take care of "yourself, and of all that you call your own!" Assuredly, no man's right to the wild lands conceded to his ancestor by a European monarch who never saw, and knew not how, even to bound them accurately, can be better than that of Eli Whitney was to his Cotton Gin, or thatof Daguerre to Photography. When these shall be suc cessfully denied, be sure that no rights of property can be secure.

"Then, why not make Patents and Copyright absolute and perpetual?" is often asked. I answer, There are no absolute rights of property. The land you bought of the Government yesterday may be taken from you for the bed of some highway or railroad to-morrow, and you have no redress. All rights of property are held subordinate to the dictates of National well-being; and the Government will batter down or burn to ashes your house, if it shall have ecome (through no fault on your part) a harbor or de fense of public enemies, and make you no compensa tion therefor. I only insist that Intellectual Prop erty shall be recognized by law as standing on a common foundation with other property and equally accorded the protection of the State and the respect of all who hold property no robbery, but justly entitled to deference and support from the wise and the

The Rights of Property: A Refutation of Communism and Sociasm: By Adolphe Thiers."

POLITICAL.

TEXAS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. GALVESTON, June 11 .- The Republican State Convention met at Houston on Monday, and adjourned ill Tuesday, when J. G. Tracy was chosen President, and Messrs. Dix, Mills, Carter, Cole, and Parker Vice-Presilents. Mr. Hall presented a resolution, which was adopted, approving the course of Gen. Reynolds in bringing the Jefferson prisoners to trial. E. J. Davis was noninated by acclamation for Governor; J. W. Flanagan was
nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Frank Carter for
Controller of the Treasury, and Mr. Kenchler of Bexar
County, for Commissioner of the Land Office. Mr. Batchelder made a speech condemning the course of A. J.
Hamilton, and repudiating the nominations made by the
gentlemen who met at the Hutchings House. In the
platform the main principles of the Republican party aro
indorsed. The adoption of the constitution is recommended. A resolution recommending the enfranchisement of the whites was objected to by Mr. Butler, but it
was finally adopted. On Wednesday the Convention
nominated Mr. Honey for State Treasurer, but he declined, and Mr. Price of Austin was nominated. A State
Central Committee was appointed; also a Committee of
one from each judicial district to collect funds to carry on
the canvass. The Convention then adjourned sine die.
Mr. Davis was screnaded in the evening, and made an
address. ing the Jefferson prisoners to trial. E. J. Davis was nom

Mr. C. B. Merriam is the Republican candidate for Mayor of Waterbury, Conn.

The Republicans of Luzerne County instruct their delegates to the Pennsylvania State Convention to favor the renomination of Gov. Geary. Senator Fowler and Andrew Johnson are on

the stump for De Witt C. Senter as Governor of Tennessee. Par nobile fratrum. The Republicans of Delaware and Armstrong

Counties, Pennsylvania, have instructed their delegates to vote for Gen. Geary as the Republican candidate for Henry Clay Dean is urged by certain Demo-

cratic papers in Iowa as the candidate of that party for Lieutenant Governor of Iowa. Mr. Dean would make a fit and proper caudidate, having been an outspoken and persistent Rebel during and since the war.

The officers of the Third Assembly District Republican Club are: President, William Merrifield;

Secretary, John Lee. The Club met on Thursday even ing, and appointed a committee of five to confer with other organizations relative to the reorganization of the General Committee.

A special dispatch from Nashville to The St Louis Democral state The Nashville Press and Times, heretofore the organ of Stokes, came out this morning strongly for Senter, and universal suffrage. The old cdi. tors of The Press and Times have all ceased their connection with it, and the leading article declares that hereafter it will be the organ of no man or set of men. but will boldly and independently advocate whatever the conductors think politic and right. The Senter movement seems to be gathering strength throughout the State.

The Memphis Appeal takes the Democracy of Tennessee severely to task for not having taken advantage of the dissensions in the Republican party, and by a vigorous effort elected their judicial ticket at the late election. The Appeal endeavors to show how it might have been done as easy as "roll off a log," and inquires in very loud type, "Why was not the entire Democratic vote cast I" The Editor, however, lets out the fact that that there is no great surplus of harmony in the Demo. cratic ranks, and finally accounts for the result by saying: Traitors in our own party and in our own camp are

The Workingmen's Reform Club of the Fifth Ward met last evening, at Canal and Varick-sts. The President, John White, being absent, Dennis Dermody oc cupied the chair. Addresses were made by John Rafferty, J. J. Clarke, Daniel R. Leddy, and Dr. Snodgrass. They advocated the crushing out of the Tammany Ring, and all other corrupt bodies, and that workingmen should be more independent and should support only honest men for office, and those in favor of eight hours for a day's

The regular meeting of the VIIIth Assembly District Union Republicon Association was held last evening, the President, J. O'Brien, in the chair, who stated that the Committee appointed to call on the heads of Departments had received promises that the working members of the party should be remembered in the distribution of offices. Mr. Carter introduced a resolution, which was passed, providing that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the other District organizations which have been deprived of representation in the Twenty-second-st. General Committee, with a view to obtaining recognition. Mr. Lurcott then read a resolution asserting that the Hons. Moses H. Grinnell, Alonzo B. Cornell, Patrick H. Jones, and other heads of Departments, can best further the interests of the Republican party by recognizing such organizations as performed the work for which others enjoy the benefits. The resolution was passed. Dr. Snodgrass spoke in favor of the resolutions. of Departments had received promises that the working members of the party should be remembered in the dis-

FINE ARTS.

BOUGHTON'S FIRST SABBATH IN AMERICA. We print in another column a paragraph

elipped from an English magazine, speaking pleasant, but not too flattering, praise of our countryman Mr. George H. Boughton, who is becoming known on both sides of the water as one of the small band of earnest students whose works make Art to-day in America some thing more than a mere promise, if it cannot be allowed as, indeed, it cannot, a hope fulfilled. Mr. Boughton has been many years abroad; he is almostga naturalized En glishman, morally, if not legally, but we believe he still ounts himself an American, and values highly the esteen in which his pictures are beginning to be held among his countrymen. Of late he has been strongly attracted to the early history of America in selecting subjects for his penell; his "Pilgrims going to Meeting" was on exhibition in this city Winter before last, and has since been photographed; his "Miles Standish's March" is one of the much talked-of pictures in the present Exhibition of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Avery has just received his latest work, in which he shows that his mind is still interested in that somber bu omantic period which, in spite of its singular character mixed of the weird and the heroic, has left hardly any trace in our literature or our art, except in the works o Hawthorne, a glery to any country, and in these pictures of one of our youngest painters.

Mr. Boughton's latest picture, which we trust the gen eral public will seen have an opportunity of seeing, is salled "The First Sabbath in New-England," and is at llustration of one of the most characteristic incidents is the famous landing of the Pilgrims. Having anchored the Mayflower, ten men were sent ashore in a boat to spy out the nature of the land and its inhabitants. The landing was made without difficulty, for the Indian tribes in that neighborhood having been violently at tacked by the small-pox, had fled from the shore; but a few straggiers, kaving seen the strangers land, shot at them with their arrows, which, being returned by the fire of the Englishmen's muskets, the Indians ran away and were not seen again until after the landing of the whole ship's company. The next day was the Sabbath and in spite of the danger they were in from the Indians and notwithstanding that they knew their companion must be in suspense and anxiously awaiting their return they halted, and kindling a fire with great difficulty on the shore, proceeded to keep the Sabbath as sacredly as if every consideration had not seemed imperatively to nand a speedy performance of their errand. third day they discovered Plymouth, and the famous Landing of the Pilgrims was safely made.

Mr. Boughton's picture shows us the company of scout engaged in the simple religious exercise of their faith on this memorable Sabbath. They are gathered about a fire which they have kindled with sedge and driftwood on the sands near some of those dun gray rocks so familiar and so dear to those who know and love this sacred shore Beyond them stretches the sand with its tufts of dried grass, running down to the blue-gray sea, over which roods a lowering sky with gleams of sullen light. At a distance from the group a sentinel paces up and down, but not so far that he cannot hear the preacher's word between the breakers' roar and the sighing wind. The nine men who make the rest of the company are grouped in a wide circle about the fire. The preacher, a tall, gannt man, the oldest of the party, with a cloth skull-cap on his head, and a furred coat over his mail hauberk, is "im proving" a text of Scripture with fervid earnestness olding the book in one hand and pointing upward with the other. On the right of the picture are two mer seated, one who, with his Bible half closed in one hand, his finger keeping the place, grasps his beard with the other, arrested by some thought of the preacher, the other, lightly clasping his cloak about him, half to the exhortation, half muses, look ng on the smoldering fire. On the left hand of the picture a mass of rocks gives partial shelter to the rest of the company. One of them, formal and precise, with leather jerkin and high-pointed hat, sits bolt upright, and with his eyes fixed on the pages of his parch ment-covered Bible, follows the text as the preacher painfully expounds it. This is a man who mocks himself, and scorns his spirit that can be moved to smile at any thing. Next him is a roster man, who will enjoy pleasa days if ever they come, and meanwhile keeps his eye to windward, holds his musket ready, and has his mind rather on the Pequots than on Paul. Close at his elbow stands a stern fellow like the last, in a steel headpiece, but with a grim look on his face, which consorts with his great mustache and short, rusty beard. He also is thinking more of the Indians than on the preaching, though he is well disposed to hear the Word under other circumstances. At his feet, lying along the ground in the shelter of the rock, wrapped in his cloak, and with a tall beaver hat, is one who seems less stout than the others, and an older man who perhaps will succumb before the coming trial coner than the rest of his stout and manly mates. In front of the group of four, sitting upon the edge of the rock in an alert attitude, grasping his gun, is another person who seems more intent upon the possibility of an attack from the Indians than upon the earnest words of the preacher; and in the foreground the most conspicuous figure of all, a young wan with his musket in rest over his left arm, the right hand upon the trigger, with steel cap and steel hauberk over his leathern coat, looks quite away from the scene and fixes his eyes steadily upon the ear horizon. This young fellow is admirably painted. ull of life and energy, undaunted, ready for all events, with hope enough but cautious too, a man to make his mark in the new State born of this sea-side Sab bath, and its consecration to duty, its forgetfulness of self, its devotion to God. The artist has meant by this divided attention of the group to mark the peril of the hour, and emphasize the devotion of these men to the duty that lay nearest them. Without any intrusion of the moral of the scene, the pic ture speaks of conscience, of integrity, of men who ranked the life of the spirit higher than the life of the body, and who heard the voice of God louder than the voice of the world. Painted with a serious purpose, the picture makes a serious impression, but even those who are quite indifferent to the character of these men and to the part they played in history, may enjoy the artistic merits of this excellently painted work. It gives us renewed hope when we see such a proof that earnest study and sincerity are not yet utterly dead among our artiststhat at least one man has been able to resist the de-

moralizing influences that beset our artists abroad, who

Duchess," or the "Widow Wadman and Uncle Toby."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The Seymour Memorial Matinée at Steinway Hall, to-day, will naturally attract an immense audience. The purpose of the concert commands very general sym pathy, and extraordinary attractions are offered.-The first matinee of " Mother Hubbard," by the Lauri troupe takes place to-day at Wallack's. -The Kiralfys will dance at the Olympic, in "Hiccory Diccory Dock," and Mr. Fox will amuse all who come as the Clown. In Wood's Museum "Robinson Crusoe" will be presented by the Simpson troupe-a combination which would have won a much greater success had it come earlier to these shores.—The matince at Booth's Theater will offer "The Lady of Lyons," Mr. Edwin Adams performing Claude Melnotte.—The Clodoche troupe, Miss Lydia Thompson, &c., in "Sinbad the Sailor," will perform at Niblo's Garden .- At Tammany there will be no matinee, as the stage is required for the rehearsal of "Beppe," which is to be produced to-night, with Mr. Leffingwell as the gloomy, ferocious, and comical hero .- "Ixion" will be acted by the Willmore and Rogers troupe, at the Waverley Theatre. The season at this house closes to-night.—At the Empire Rink, or Midsummer Night Garden, a Matinee will be given by the Georgia Minstrels and other performers.-The season terminates this evening at the Hall of the San Francisco Minstrels.-Burlesque departs this evening from Wood's Museum. The Boston company is to appear-in "Dora" and Black-Eyed Susan,"-at the Fifth-ave. Theater, and not at the French Theater as first announced. Monday, June 21, is the day fixed for the beginning of this enter prise.—To-day's Matinée at the Fifth-ave. Theater will present "La Perrichole," with Mile. Desclauzas as Piquillo, and the Morlacchi Troupe will dance in what is unblushingly announced as "their original can-can."-Miss Lucille Western's advent at the Grand Opera House is fixed, we believe, for the 21st inst,-" Enoch Arden" is n active rehearsal at Booth's Theater, and its production bids fair to be the great event of the Summer season .-Another Glee and Madrigal Concert at Steinway Hail on Monday next. This is an enterprise that richly deserves to presper.

PERSONAL.

Charles Dickens has regained his health and ralks as much as ever.

A daughter of the astronomer, Leverrier, is said to have a voice of wonderful beauty.

A Miss Brennan, from New-York, has made a hit at Belluno as Oscar in the "Ballo in Maschera." Miss Lucy T. Bradshaw has recently become official head of the order of Good Templars in Vermont.

The Rev. John Hall, and the Rev. Dr. Burchard are to enjoy a trip to Europe the present Sum-

Another victory for the military sex: Mrs. John Heath has been appointed a lighthouse keeper in The elder Dumas, having had stroke of

Mr. Longfellow is to return home about the end of July. It is proposed that a farewell banquet shall be given him in Paris.

apoplexy, turns an honest penny by writing about it in

Jeff. Davis's plantation is now leased to one of his former slaves, who pays \$10,000 a year rent and employs 150 hands to work it. No white man about the premises.

Senator Roscoe Conkling, the Hon. Ben. Wade, and Gen. Boynton arrived at Omaha yesterday, with their families, and started for Promontory Point last evening. Some of the Chicago papers are abusing Pa-

repa fiercely on account of a business difficulty between her and Mr. Balatka, the conductor who arranged the recent oratorio festival. Mr. Balatka thinks he did not receive enough pay. George Peabody arrived at Boston yesterday

norning, and was met at the depot by Robert C. Win

throp and other trustees of the Peabody Fund, and con

veyed to the residence of Richard H. Dana, jr. He left for Salem in the afternoon. A veteran French sportsman, M. Sallon, who died a few days ago, made a calculation of the amount of game he had slaughtered in 50 years' experience, and counted for 5,000 hares, 10,000 rabbits, 20,000 partridges 1,500 foxes, 36 welves, and eight mad dogs-not to speak

THE FEVER-SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR .- TRIAL OF ONE OF HER OFFICERS.

of qualis and various small birds.

The trial of James Glynn, carpenter on board the emigrant-ship James Foster, jr., was continued in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday, Deputy Marshal S. C. Nodine testified to the arrest of the prisoners in Westchester County Jail, on the 24th of March last, when the prosecution rested.

Mr. Thomas McGrath, of counsel for defense, then proceeded to make his opening address to the jury, during which he contended that the weapons used by the officers were not dangerous or deadly in their nature. The manner in which they were used could alone determine whether they were dangerous or not, and from the evidence it did not appear that they were used so as to make them so. Counsel also chaimed that the sailors and persons named in the indictment were mecompetent and obstinate, and when a man shipped for a particular employment and could not or would not perform its duties from incapacity, he was a fit subject for punishment.

John McVeety was the first witness for the defense, He testified that he had been a mariner for twenty-six years; was second mate of the James Foster, jr., part of the time; the captain and first mate were sick during part of the voyage; knew John Stokes by the name of "Ginger"—he was a passenger cook and seaman; when he came on board he appeared to be a healthy man; at the end of three weeks on board he went into the hospital; never saw Glynn strike Stokes, but, when passing him, saw his face covered with blood; he was coiling rope at the time; witness thought that is persons were either lost overboard or died on board; four fell from the yards; six altogether were lost overboard while taking in sail; they had a constant succession of heavy weather; never heard of any complaints against Stokes by his superior officers; he was employed to coil up ropes and clean the decks, but was not competent to do ordinary seaman's duty, never heard the master order Glynn to strike Stokes, but saw Glynn strike a man called "Liverpool;" there was a surgeon on board the vessel; those who fell overheard were seamen.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court dook a recess to await the arrival of the surgeon of the ship, who is under arrest in Kichmond County. On reassembling, as the witness had not appeared, the Court dolyonned until Monday, at 11 o'clock a. m. Shortly after the Court adjourned, the surgeon arrived in charge of an officer. eecded to make his opening address to the jury, during which he contended that the weapons used by the officers

PECULIAR RAILWAY ACCIDENT. An accident of a somewhat peculiar character ccurred at the railroad depot in Elizabeth yesterday.

While a freight train was backing down at a quick rate while a freight train was backing down at a quick rate, two of the cars were detached as they went on a side track. The switch was not replaced in time, and, as a consequence, the cars collided, throwing one from the track and dashing another into a saloon alongside the track. The building was materially damaged, but fortu-nately no person was injured.

TRADES MOVEMENTS.

The female capmakers met last night at looper Institute, and resolved to cooperate with the men a their effort to secure an advance of wages. A Society was formed last night by the nove for better wages. An extensive manufacturer of ladies' collars

and cuffs, in this city, is about to remove his land here from Troy. His laundry work alone is said to co \$30,000 a year, which amount in future will be distribute among his operatives in this city.

THE HOME FOR INCURABLES. At the annual exercises of the Home for In

urables at West Farms yesterday addresses were mad by the Rev. Drs. Tyng and Hall. The Home was incor porated in April, 1866, and is under the care of the Protestant Episcopalians of this city, and under the management of the Rev. Washington Rodman. The annual report shows the affairs to be in a prosperous condition. DISASTERS ON THE SOUND. The steamer Old Colony, of the Newport and

New York line, collided with the British Schooner Sarah Jane, early yesterday morning off Falkner Island. The schooner lost bowsprit, jibboom and head-gear, and the steamer suffered considerable damage. Four of the steamer's men were sent to assist the schooner into New-London.

The schooner Star of Hope of Cohasset, is ashore on Brenton's Reef, and is probably bilged. WHO'S TO BLAME? John Mitchell, aged 35, residing at Forty-sixth

st. and Third ave., was on Thursday ran over by a gravel train of the Harlem Railrand, at Mount Kisco, having his foot crushed. He was brought on to this city, and taken to East Fifty-ninth-st. Police Station, Capt. Todd telegraphed for an ambulance. The message was sent from the Central office to the Eighteenth Precinct, to be transmitted to Believne Hospital, but, by some mistake, either in the sending or receiving, the Hospital authorities were led to send the ambulance to the Union Market Police Station. There, the parties in charge of the ambulance station. There, the parties in charge of the ambulance were told there was no case for them. On returning to Believne Hospital, another message awaited them, reducing that an ambulance be sent, to the New at. Police Station to take to the hospital a drunken woman who had been served with convulsions. The ambulance was sent, and the woman removed to the hospital. In the mean time the injured man was left in the Station-House, apd it graphed for an ambulance. The message was sent from
the Central office to the Eighteenth Precinct, to be transmitted to Bellevue Hospital, but, by some mistaks, either
in the sending or receiving, the Hospital authorities were
led to send the ambulance to the Union Market Poitee
Station. There, the parties in charge of the ambulance
were told there was no case for thom. On returning
to Bellevue Hospital, another message awaited them, requesting that an ambulance be sent to the New at. Police
function to take to the heavital a drunken woman who had substitute a French frivolity for an American emptiness, or bore their noses to an outlandish slavery, or sie and make no sign. Mr. Boughton is not one of these. He may have left us, as Leslie did, to mingle his bome with the artistic glories of England, but we believe that he is working in a spirit that will make the next generation as unwilling to yield its claim to his Americanism as we are to resign our right to the painter of "Sancho and the

Animalis and them and sal from sald stand was not until 8 a. m. yester day that he was removed to the was not until 8 a. m, yester day that he was removed to the hospital in a coach, the amb diance not having been sens. It is alleged that on they way up town from the New st. Police Station the parties in charge of the ambulance called at Police Headquarters, and were informed where the injured man was. Yesterday afternoon Warden Brennan called at Police Headquarters and complained that unbulances were sent for in a majority of case, by the Police Surgeons when they were not needed. Of 36 cases since the tili mat., 7 have been cases of persons seriously ill or injured. The remainder were composed of drunken men or wemen; who were discharged from the hospital as soon as they recovered from the effect of the liquor taken. He complains that the Hospital people have been as soon as they recovered from the effect of the liquo taken. He complains that the Hospital people have been called on to do the work of the Police Surgeons. Com missioner Brennan says the Police Surgeons will have to attend to there duries or give way to those who will.

RELIGIOUS.

PROPOSED RABBINICAL CONFERENCE.

Dr. S. Adlar, Rabbi of the Emanu-El Temple congregation, and Dr. D. Einhorn, Rabbi of the Congregation Temple Adath Jeshurun, have united in a call for a Rabbinical Conference, as follows: "Jewish religious life has, in the past years, under the blessings of liberty, very austriciously advanced. Reformed Judaism has become a power, from which even the so-called Orthodox congregations cannot exclude themselves any longer, and all that is required to more firmly establish the maintenance of this power, and to spercad it in more extended spheres, is the concurrence of like-thinking Rabbis on the principles—not the form—of modern wirship, and the solution of various gractical religious, especially marital questions, which concern life so deeply, and which, in a great measure, are decided in most positive contradiction against the principles of Reform, and according to the Schulchan Arach. The undersigned beg, therefore, to invite theologically educated colleges, who favor decided religious progress, to a Rabbinical Conference, to be held some time after the coming holidays, with the request to communicate their decision as soon as practicable, to one of the undersigned, and in the affirmative case, to designate their wishes as to the time and place of the Conference."

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS AND THE PRAYER-BOOK.

Bishop Bedell has published letters from six

Place of the Conference."

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS AND THE PRAYER-BOOK.

Bishop Bedell has published letters from six

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the subject
of Ritualism, and a change in the Priyer-Book, suggested by Elshop Melivaine's recent letter in The Standard of
the Cross. Bishop Henry W. Lee of Iowa says that "from
the first the Ritualistic innovations have filled him with
pain and apprehension, and he has done what he could
for their discouragement and prevention. He believes
that they have a most erroneous tendency, and that they
have done unspeakable highry to our beloved
Church, and that the real teaching of the Prayer-Book,
as well as its whole history, is against them." He thinks,
however, that the present season of strife and controversy is a poor time for a calm and wise, and deliberate
revision of such a book as that of Common Prayer.
Bishop Albert Lee of Delaware heartily concurs in
Bishop McIlvaine's Low-Church sentiments, and advecates, as a question of expediency, an alteration in the
Prayer-Book allowing the liberty of using alternate
forms. He thinks the discussion on these subjects has
been harsh, captious, and untair. Bishop Manton Eastburn of Massachusetts is still more cordial in expressing
his sympathy with Bishop McIlvaine. He also thinks
the time unpropitious for a change of the Prayer-Book.
Bishop Thomas H. Vall of Kansas thinks there need be
no explanatory revisal of the ritual or Liturgy. Bishop
Thomas M. Clark of Rhode Island concurs heartily with
Bishop Win. Bacon Stevens of Pennsylvania, and
Bishop Cummins.

CLASS DAY AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Class day was celebrated at Columbia College yesterday, by the 40 graduates of the Class of 1869, in the presence of a large circle of guests. A little after 4 o'clock the members of the Class eelicted in the College Green, and united in singing an opening song and chorus, and then John A. Bristed ascended the portico, and proceeded to read a brief history of the class. Next came the placing of the memorial plate by the indefatigable Grand Marshal of the day, Charles A. Peabody, jr., who tacked securely to the massive trunk of the chosen tree a rectangular sheet of bright metal, bearing the inscription: Class Day, No. 169, June 11, 1869. An adjournment to the chapel was then had, and here the Class Day Oration was delivered by William D. Foulke. It was a very creditable production. After the oration the graduates assembled outside again to smoke the college pipe. After the recitation of the Class Day Poem by Willard Bartlett, the graduates marched around in double-file, and saluted each of the rooms with a serio-comic farewell stanza, and then gathered once more before the portice, and sang the parting song, which was followed by hearty hand-shaking and hitarious running and leaping on the college green. After this there was a dance, the music being by Theo. Thomas's orchestra. ege yesterday, by the 40 graduates of the Class of 1869

MR. GEORGE H. BOUGHTON.

MR. GEORGE H. BOUGHTON.

Among the most interesting and meritorious artists of Kensington, is George H. Boughton, a mau of singular modesty and real genius. Nine or ten years since, this then young painter was passing through London, only making of it a brief sojourn, ere he sailed for America, where his home had long been, and in which it seemed likely that his future lot would be cast. Some of his pictures, attracting the attention of connoisseurs, were so much appreciated by them, that Mr. Boughton was induced to change his intended course, to remain in England, and await that issue of success which his admirers so confidently predicted for him. The event justified their prophecies, he has indeed won "a local, habitation and a name." Mr. Boughton is a native of Norfolk, but emigrated as a child with the whole of his family, to the United States. All his early years were spent in or near Albany, until, having studied art as far as he could pursue it unaided, he wandered to New-York for the purpose of seeing other artists' studios, and other paintings than his own; also, we may presume, to gather in that fresh stock of thought and information, which a large city is supposed to furnish. For some time he painted land scapes successfully; but wishing to animate his scenes with the human form, he determined on proceeding to Paris for figure study. There he spent several years of conscientious labor, owing a good deal to the advice and encouragement of Edouard Frère. The French artist appreciated the young painter, and generously acknowledged the promise of his genius. His studious years in Paris for figure study. There he spent several years in the paris were fruitful of good results. During the ten years which he has lived in London, he has made steady progress in talent and public favor; and though peculiarly fortunate in his patrons and appreciators, he has Paris were fruitful of good results. Buting the tell years which he has lived in London, he has made steady progress in talent and public favor; and though peculiarly fortunate in his patrons and appreciators, he has never been betrayed into haste or carelessness: the pictures that leave his Kensington studio are at least as conscientiously treated as those were when he was fighting his way to success in a gloomy chamber of Newman-st. Mr. Boughton's paintings are remarkable for fidelity, for grace, for tender sentiment, and for suggesting much more than they tell plainly. We trace in him the man who has traveled and thought during his travels; who has attached himself to no particular school blindly, but is willing to adopt whatever is good in suggestion, irrespective of its source. His best pictures, most of which have been exhibited in London, in the Academy and elsewhere, are "Passing into the Shade," "Hester Prynne and Little Pearl," from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," "Fligrims going to Church," "A Breton Pastoral," "Penance," a girl kneeling in the snow at a cathedral door. "The last of the May Flower," from Longfellow, John Alden and Priscilla, standing on the sea-shore watching the departure of the ship. We remember to have seen also, two smail, but very striking pictures of Mr. Boughton's several years since; one entitled "Prayer," in which a girl of seraphic face is Kneeling on a vesper chair, and a little gem whose name we have forgotton, in which a girl of seraphic face is Kneeling on a vesper chair, and a died flower, which suggests some pensive memory of her own, or makes her weave some romance for another, who had placed the blossom in the been reading, a dried flower, which suggests some pensive memory of her own, or makes her weave some romance for another, who had placed the blossom in the volume. Mr. Boughton seems always most at home in painting Puritan or Breton subjects, which is quite accounted for, by the fact of his having spent much of his time among the relies and souvenirs of the May Flower Prigrims and a good deal also amid the pastoral scenes of Bretagne. The studio of this excellent artist is in his picture-sque home, Grove Lodge, The Mail, once the dwelling of Webster and next door to that of the late Sir Augustus Callcott.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, &C.

The Rev. Dr. Osgood's successor, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of Boston, who will commence his ministry in this city in October, will preach at the Church of the Messiah to-morrow. the Messiah to-morrow.

A social gathering of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association and their lady friends will be held on Monday evening at the rooms of the Association, No. 161 Fifth-ave. To-morrow evening a Grand Sacred Concert

will be given in St. Columba's Clearch, in Twenty-fifth-st., near Ninth-ave. The proceeds are for the Charitable Society connected with the Church.

will be given in St. Proceeds are for the Charitable Society connected with the Church.

The Morning Star Sunday-School, at Apollo Hall, Broadway, near Twenty-eighth-st., will be addressed to-morrow at 2 p. m., by the Rev. Dr. Cox. LL.D., Professor Gardner, Lucius Hart, and ovt. Dr. Cox. LL.D., Professor Gardner, Lucius Hart, and other.s.

The Baccalaureate Sermon before the Graduating Class of the College of the City of Now-York will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Adams, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, to-morrow evening, at 7:30. The friends and alumni of the college are specially invited.

Ex. Governor Lowe of Maryland, is to deliver a lecture in the new Catholic Church of St. Mary, at Hunter's Point, to-morrow at 5 p. m., on "The True Christian Idea of Liberty, and the Influence of the Catholic Church upon Modern Civilization." The Rev. Mr. Crimmin is the Pastor of St. Mary's Church.

The Rev. H. D. Northrop, pastor of the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, will repeat—by special request of the First District Convention of the Sons of Temperance—his recent discourse on "National Sina," in Dr. Burchard's Church, Thirteenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh-aves., to-morrow evening, at 8.0 clock.

The Rev. Dr. Parsons, Assistant-Paster of St. Joseph's Roman Catholis Church, was the recipient, on Thursday, of a handsome bouquet, in the center of which was a purse containing 200. The present was from the pupils of the Academy and parish schools attached to the Church.

pupils of the Academy and parisa schools assacled to the Church.

Marshal Tooker yesterday received a letter-from Peter W. Neefus of No. 23 West-st., charging A. H., & Hugh Reavy, lawyers, of No. 7 Murray-st., with fraudulently retaining from him certain moneys collected by them on his behalf. His complaint ast forth that on Nov. 1, 1868, he intrusted to the lawyers a suit for \$79.33, which was settled in December, and the money paidsto them. This money the complainant aver received. Out the 4th of April he gave them a chaim of \$130 to collect. They received the money, but did not hand it ovar to him, alleging that they had obtained a judgmers, but that security was required before the measy could be obtained. Mr. Neefus accordingly drow his check for \$90, the understanding being that the money was drawn, and shared the fate of all other sums intrusted to the Reavys. Last February the complainant gave his lawyers a claim for \$137 tor collection, and this sho was collected and kept. On another occasion he employed them to settle an estate te which he was heir; they accopted a fee of \$20, but did not attend to the busingss. This is Mr. Neefus's statement, but the other side, at to be heard. fee of \$20, but did not attend to the business. This is Mr. Necfus's statement, but the other side at to be heard

WOONDAY REST. ton, and Dr. Waddell, St. John, N. B., are at the Pifth-ave. Hotel. Shi-ra-ni Shu-ma of Japan and B. H. Epper-son of Texas are at the Metropolitan idetel. David A. Wells of the Treasury Department is at the Aster House.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

WEST INDIA MARKETS HAVANA, June IL-Sugar market firm, with a large business of on-

SATANNAH, Jone II. - COMESTIC MARKETS. BAYANNAH, Jone 11.—Cotton—Receipts for the week I 246 bales; to-day. 392 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 3,933 bales; stock, \$,155 bales; sales 33 bales; market genet; Middlings 285 3729c.

NRW-GRANS, La., June 11.—Cotton—Receipts, to-day, 457 bales; for the week, great, 255 bales; net, 1500 bales. Exports Reday, 2,733 bales; coastwise, 2,753 bales; for the week, foreas Britain, 7,387 bales; to the Cootseast, 3,537 bales; coastwise, 2,753 bales; steek, 49,724 bales; abase to the Cootseast, 3,557 bales; coastwise, 1,159 bales. Market from and steekly; Riddlings, 294c. Gold, 138. Exchange—Steeling, 1514.

MORILE, Als., June 11.—Cotton—Receipts of the week, 935 bales. Reports—To Great Britain, 4,978 bales for the freely ports, 475 bales; coastwise, 4,925 bales; such, 17,760 bales; forces of the close yealerday. Market firm and active; Law Middlings, 27; 2736;; exports, 36 bales. SAN Francisco, June 11.—Plant steady at 48. 50se85 50. Where In Fair demand; Choice, \$1 65. Legal Tenders, 736c.

It is generally said that heat is not very sug-It is generally said that heat is not very suggestive. But if there is a man who can dispet this popular delusion it is Mr. F. Krutina, the well-known furniture manufacturer, who is more than ever recalled to memory at the present time by the delicious leonges he furnishes. Nothing can be more tempting than these clegant, durable, and yet moderately priced comforters in the present heated term, especially if surrounded by all of these elegant breess of toilet, and luxury, which constitute a well-furnished room. We have heard of celebrated caterors for the stomach, but next to them Mr. Krutina must be mentiofied as the preserver of the human being. His large assertment of the most various styles of furniture has always been a theme of favorable comment by the public, and is still dwelt upon with the greatest delight by all—who know what is good in the way of furniture.—[Weekly Review, June 5]

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for

Vermont Spring Water-The Wonderini Remedy. Deports Schurppglin's, No. 170 William-st., N. Y.

The celebrated " Sozodont" is said to be made from the Boap?

36,000: ...
We have the antograph algorithms of 3,000 patients, for whom we have extracted tests with gas, certifring that it was done without pais. We have ever lust an accelent. Cone is headquarters, Coltun Denvatessociation, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The Earth-Closet Company, Hartford, Conn.

MARRIED. BIRDSALL.-HAVILAND.-At Glens Fails, on Tuesday, June 8, 1969; Stephen T. Birdsail, M. D., of New-York City to S. Jusephine Havi-

land of Grenz Pails.

BLATCH FORD—CONGER—At Waldberg, Rockland Co., on Thursday,
Jane 10, by the Rev. James II, Troubridge, Samuel Appleton Blatchford
to Wilhelmina Bogart, second daughter of the Hon. Abraham B. to Wilhelmina Bogars, according to Michael and Michael

BRONSON-PHILIPS-Privately, on Thursday, June 10, by the Rev. E.

BRONSON-FHILIPS—Frientely, on Franciscy one For the toev. R. F. Hatteeld, D. D. Henry T. Romanon and Ellen A., damplete of Samuet Philips, esq., of New York.

BROWNSON—MORISON—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Hights, on Tuursday, June 10, at 4 o'clinebp, m., by the Rev. E. A. Hodman, assisted by the Rev. Francis Vinton, Edward S. Brownson, see of the Intel John Brownson, to Mary Morison, only daughter of Hector Marison, all of Brooklyn. sen, an or Brootsyn.

Haydock - ROBINS-On Thursday, June 10, by the Rev. R. S. How-hand, D. D., Walter W. Haydock to Clara S. Robins, daughter of the late Isaac Robins all of this city.

LEONARD-SHAW-In Providence, R. L. on Thursday, June 10, at the residence of Horace A. Brown, by the Rev. Asther May Knapp, William A. Leonard of New York City to Miss Annie M. Shaw of Providence.

McNAMEE-VANDERBILT-On Thursday, June 2, at St. John's Church, States Island, by the Rey, Dr. Recienton, James McNames of this city to Clara Vanderbilt, daughter of J. H. Vanderbilt, esq., of Staten Island.

MORRISON-CLOVER-In Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 10th feet, by the Rey, Dr. Clover, Gardner Landon Morrison to Annie R., daugh ter of William C. Clover. ter of Wildum C. Clover.

PULLMAN-ANDERSON-On Thesday, June 2, at the [Episcopal Church, Rendout, by the Rev. Fester Etv. Christopher Pallman of New-1 ork City and Miss Augusta M. Anderson of Rombout.

STERLING-BEARDSLEY-On Westersby, June 9, 1809, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. G. H. Hongston, D. D., Mr. A. A. Sterling of Sterlingville, Penn., to Mary H., daughter of the late Chas. Beardaley of this city.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

BARKER—On Thursday afternoon, June 10. Smith Barker, jr., eldest ann of the late lance O. Barker, in the 26th year of his age.
The relatives and trinods of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Smalls; afternoon at 35 o'dlock, it dun Zisin 'Chorck, Thirty-eighth-st. corner of Maisson-are.
CLARKE—At Genon, Fair, March 14, 1859, Stephen T. Clarke.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinicus and Compress sta, Brooslyn, on Mooday, June 14, at 11 o'clock a. m., without further notice.

Monday, June 14, at 11 o clock a. m., without intract newcor.

DE WITT-At Newark, N. J., on Friday, the 11th Inst., with full assurance of eternal life through Jeans Christ his Savior, Charles R. De Witt, formerly of Jerser City, agend 43 sears.

Funeral services at the readlence of Mrs. Dr. Gasherie De Witt, No. 106
Halseyst., or Smolay afternoon at 2 o'clock. Steamer Thomas P.

Way Issaves Veney at, at 101 o'clock a. m.

DODGE-At Verona Springs, Onesias Co., N. Y., on Saturday, June 5, 1989, B. W. Dodge of this city, in the 47th year of his age. o. 1000, n. W. Bouge of the city, in the 37th year of his age.

GILPORD—On Friday, the lith inst. Jecob Townsend Gilford, M. D.,
to his 6th year.

His, relatives and friends of the family are respectfully insited to attend
his fineral from his late residence. No. If Broadest, on Mouday moraing, the 14th inst, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MACKEY-Jo this city, on Wedneslav, the 6th inst., of paralysis, Mrs. Joseph Mackey, widow of the late Joseph Mackey, sen., aged 62

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, at 1 websek p.m., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Lovden, Sa. 228. Thumpson-sh. The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Robert, Joseph, and Wm. James Markey, are respectible invited to stread. Her remains will be taken to "Greenwood" for interment. MARCHANT—In South Boaton, on Thursday, face 3, of consumption, at the residence of her brother in law, the Hou Calvin Siepars! Mrs. Julia R., wife of Kdgar W. Marchant of New York, and shanghter of Mr. Calvin H. Lake of Salem, Mass., agol 74 years and 3 months.

Mr. Calvin H. Lake of Salem, Mass. ago: a versus of the heart, George Oakley, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late, residence, No. 234 West Twenty-first-st., on Saturday, the Uth inst, at 2 o'clock p. m.

the 12th man, at 2 o cases p. m.

PHILLIPS—The remains of the late J. B. Phillips having arrived at this
port, the relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sums J. J.,

PHILLIPS—The remains of the late J. B. Phillips having arrived at this port, the relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons J. J., Fred. P. and B. S. Phillips are respectfully invited to attend the function Sunday, the Edit met. at J. o check p. m., from the Facilitiest. M. E. Chirrie, corner Facilies and Clinican sts. Brookips.

ROGERS—At Extontown, N. J., on Thursday morning, Jone 16, John Rogers, and 33 years.
The relatives and friends of the family size respectfully invited to attend his fanceral from his late residence. No. 73 Thompson-st., on Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m., without further notice.

SCHERMERHORN—On Wednesday. June 9, Henry A. Schermerhorn, eldest son of the late F. Augustos and Adoline E. Schermerhorn, in the 79th year of his age.

eldest son of the late P. Augustus and Admine to Science conversion, in set This year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully lawted to attend the funeral at Grace Church Brondway, corner of Tenthest, on Satur-day morning, June 12, at 10 o'clock. WRIGHT-At Flushing, L. I., on Priday, June II, Samuel Wright, aged 57 pears. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to strend the funeral from St. George's Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Trans. from St. George's Church, on Sunday alternoon, at 2 o'clock. leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 1:10 o'clock p. m. Hetm 5 o'clock p. m.

Special Motices.

The examination for admission will be held on TRURSDAY, PRIDAY, and SATURDAY, July 1-3, 1509. Attendance on the three days is required, beginning at 8 a.m. Another examination begins Reptember 2 at the same hoor. New Jewelry Store

UP-TOWN. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON HAVE OPENED A BRANCH of No. 415 BROADWAY AL

No. 1,173 BROADWAY, Between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth str., under its COLEMAN HOUSE, ock of WATCHES, JEWELEY, and FANCY GOODS, at

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An invoice of FRENCH JEWELDS, OPERA GLASSES, &c., just eccived by the City of Paris. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., repaired in the best manner by first

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Rosewood T-Octave Square Pianos, Agrafic Spidge, Curral Logs, and all modern 'suprovements, at prices from \$475 to \$600. Rosewo ed Ti-Octave Grand Pianos, from our latest and best scales, from \$1, 50 to \$1,200.

Every Piano fully Warranted, and Satisfaction Guaranteed to the Purcha ser.

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100 gross Radway's Ready Relief. 100 gross Fonts's Cattle Powders. Immense stock of MINERAL WATERS and PANCY OF JOBS Samples Free !--Tricots, Meltons, Cheviots, mixtures, &c. and saily labeled and inclosed with rules for self-measurement to those orbits to refer suits from PREEMAN & BURR, Nos. 138 and 1 40 Fulter-st. Patents. MUNN & Ca., No. 37 Park-row, N. Y., Papents for oh,

daing AMERICAN and RUROPRAS P. Twenty-five years' experiences. Pamphlet of Law and Information free Clothes Wringers of all hinds Regained Promptly, or take in past pay for the "Universal," which is warranted durable. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 22 Courtlandist, New York B. C. BROWNER, General ages, S. C. Frinance, Section of the paper of t